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The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

Letter dated 8 December 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, on behalf of the Chair of the Kimberley Process, and pursuant to paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 63/134, entitled "The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts", to transmit the 2009 Kimberley Process report (see annex) and to request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the Assembly under agenda item 12.

(*Signed*) Kaire **Mbuende**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

09-64142 (E) 101209

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 8 December 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Report of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme to the General Assembly for 2009

Submitted by the Republic of Namibia, Chair of the Kimberley Process for 2009

Introduction

1. The Republic of Namibia submits the present report in its capacity as Chair of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) (see A/57/489) for 2009, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 63/134, in which the Assembly requested the Chair of the Kimberley Process to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the Process. The report covers developments since submission of the report (A/63/560) prepared by India as Chair for 2008 and up to the issuance of the Swakopmund plenary communiqué dated 5 November 2009. The Swakopmund plenary communiqué is contained in attachment I to the annex. The Kimberley Process could be a model for other extractive industries in that the Process has been able to enhance the participation of and communication between Governments, industry and civil society, all of which play an active and meaningful role in its implementation.

Contribution of the Kimberley Process to international peace and security

2. Since the inception of the KPCS in 2000, there has been a dramatic improvement in the security situation in several diamond-producing countries to which the Process contributed significantly.

3. With regard to concerns relating to diamond smuggling, illicit trade activities and human rights violations in the Marange diamond fields in Zimbabwe, a joint workplan was formulated at the 2009 plenary to urgently improve security at access control points and enhance security of processing and storage areas in order to curb the smuggling of those diamonds.

4. The KPCS continues to implement a multifaceted approach to monitor challenges posed by the Ivorian "conflict diamonds" under the Brussels Initiative and the Moscow Resolution.

Achievements during 2009

5. A joint workplan agreed upon by the Working Group on Monitoring and the Zimbabwe authorities was one of the successful outcomes of the 2009 KP plenary. The two parties agreed to address the specific concerns raised in respect of the situation in Zimbabwe. The joint workplan is aimed at addressing the continuing conflicts within the diamond fields of Marange, in order to enable Zimbabwe to successfully comply with the minimum requirements of the KPCS.

6. The Presidents of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil and Guyana issued a joint communiqué on 30 October 2009 in which they declared their intention of initiating cooperation with the aim of improving the standards of fiscalization, control and certification of diamonds, in the context of the international efforts to eliminate illicit trade of diamonds and the negative social effects. Brazilian specialists affirmed their willingness to assist the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela with training in those fields. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has confirmed its readiness to send high-level officials and specialists to Brazil in order to follow up on the offer.

7. Based on cognizance of the current mandate of the KPCS, amendments to the basic KPCS document and certain other KP documents were proposed, with a view to clarifying the relationship between human rights issues and KPCS implementation.

Tackling conflict diamonds in partnership

8. In accordance with the terms of Security Council resolution 1842 (2008), the KPCS has maintained close cooperation and exchanged information with the United Nations Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire. The KPCS Working Group on Monitoring continued to use satellite monitoring technology to monitor illicit rough diamonds production. With regard to regional cooperation, the Working Group on Monitoring welcomed efforts of "the friends of Côte d'Ivoire" to promote specific actions. The KP noted that Council resolution 1893 (2009) had renewed the measures preventing the importation of rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire (para. 1).

9. In 2008-2009, Belgium funded the footprinting of the KP data project. The project aims at improving the quality of the statistical analysis of KP data in order to quickly identify statistical anomalies, and develop an adequate statistical filtering methodology, as well as a regional analysis of statistical KP data for the regions of West Africa, Central Africa and South America so as to enhance KP implementation in those regions.

Participation: a more inclusive Kimberley Process

10. The KP is open, on a non-discriminatory basis, to admitting all countries and regional economic integration organizations that are willing and able to meet the minimum requirements of the KPCS. The KP received applications for membership from Kenya and Swaziland which are yet to be decided upon. As of 5 November 2009, the KPCS had 49 members, including the European Community as a single Participant representing its 27 member States. Outreach for joining the KPCS has been undertaken to Algeria, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Egypt, Gabon, Kuwait, Mali, the Niger, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, Tunisia and Uganda. Egypt and Mozambique attended the plenary and indicated their interest in joining the KP.

11. A suggestion was made regarding the development of a mechanism that might allow countries with low-volume diamonds to trade without compromising the KPCS minimum standards. The KP reaffirmed the importance of the tripartite nature of the Kimberley Process, and recognized that all participants and observers must

have free and unfettered access to and be assured of participation in all the plenary and intersessional meetings, as well as activities on the margins of the meetings.

Monitoring and peer review: a vital tool for improving effectiveness

12. The system of peer review visits, whose operationalization is one of the core objectives of the Working Group on Monitoring, is an important tool for improving effectiveness and ensuring that KP Participants identify and resolve implementation issues, and for helping to ensure that best practices in KP-related developments are shared. A second round of visits were carried out to review KPCS implementation in the diamond producing and trading countries of the European Community, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Turkey, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Angola.

13. In 2009, a review mission to Zimbabwe was carried out. The objective of the mission was to cover the full range of issues set forth in the mandate, which focused on the overall compliance by Zimbabwe with the minimum requirements of the KPCS as well as assessment of the situation in and around the Marange diamond fields. The review mission established that, although certain operations and processes appear to continue to function in a manner consistent with KPCS minimum requirements, there are indications of non-compliance with the KPCS in a number of areas, pertaining primarily to the situation at Marange. The recommendations of the review mission led to the adoption of a joint workplan developed by Zimbabwe and the KPCS to address the shortcomings. The joint workplan is to be supported by technical assistance from Participants and observers in the KPCS.

14. The Working Group on Monitoring continues to monitor the implementation of the 2007 Brussels Initiative on Côte d'Ivoire and the 2005 Moscow Resolution, and maintains close cooperation with the United Nations as well as a technical dialogue with Ivorian authorities. The Working Group also held discussions on proposals to clarify the relationship between the implementation of the Kimberley Process and human rights.

Statistics

15. A new KP rough diamond statistics system was launched as a means of containing the flow of conflict diamonds into the legitimate market and as a regular source of information on KPCS implementation. The system has built-in security measures to prevent unauthorized access, as well as to implement quality edit checks and controls to ensure data consistency during the data entry phase. Participants have been issued a new user name and password for the new website. The annual reports have been received by all 49 Participants and revised statistics for 2004 through 2008 have been posted on the Participants-only site.

16. Within the Participants-only website, the database now includes statistical information from 2003 through the first half of 2009 as submitted by Participants. The 2008 summary statistics and charts were also posted on the public website at the end of July 2009. All 48 annual statistical analyses were prepared for the 2008 statistics. The analysis for Mexico was not required since Mexico had joined the KPCS only in November 2008, and there was no trade/production information for Mexico during the last part of the fourth quarter of the 2008 statistical period.

Statistical analysis for Côte d'Ivoire was also not required since official trade/production was not authorized. Thirty-one of the 48 Participants have responded to the questions or observations raised in their annual statistical analyses.

Technical assistance

17. Technical assistance from various Participants and organizations remains key to enhancing full KP implementation, to improving data-collection and reporting capabilities of the import/export national authorities and to assisting all KPCS working groups or review missions/visits that have been assigned to perform tasks within the framework of the KPCS. The European Community continues to provide technical advisers to Liberia to help that country comply with recommendations made by the KP review teams after their visits there in 2008 and 2009. Ghana has also received technical assistance from the European Community with respect to characterization of diamonds, registration of illegal miners, registration of traders and establishment of trading procedures. South Africa provided assistance to a prospective KPCS participant with regard to its becoming a participant and smoothing its implementation of the minimum requirements of the KPCS.

18. In 2009, Kimberley Process Participants and private organizations continued to provide technical and development assistance to various diamond-producing countries to strengthen KP implementation and address related issues. Projects encompassed providing advisers to Governments of diamond-producing countries, mining production estimates, efforts to establish property rights, and research on artisanal mining. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) was completing a database related to diamond production and exports; the Survey is also nearing completion of a geological assessment of diamond production capacity in selected diamondiferous areas in Ghana and will provide geological technical training in Ghana thereafter, possibly in early 2010. The United States Agency for International Development, through its contractor Associates in Rural Development (ARD), continues to implement its project under way in the Central African Republic.

19. The Diamond Development Initiative (DDI) is developing practical standards and guidelines for companies and development organizations working in artisanal diamond mining areas. The Initiative aims to address the poverty and insecurity issues associated with artisanal diamond mining. Belgium has earmarked financial support for the Guyana study conducted by the Diamond Development Initiative International (DDII).

Technical issues and traceability

20. The Working Group of Diamond Experts (WGDE) has been tasked by the Moscow Resolution (2005) and the Brussels Initiative (2007) to calculate the possible diamond production of Côte d'Ivoire on a yearly basis for two diamondiferous regions in northern Côte d'Ivoire; and to study the characteristics of diamonds produced in West Africa, and assist with their identification by developing footprints for the different diamond productions in order to stop Côte d'Ivoire diamonds from being mixed with other productions.

21. In follow-up to the Moscow Resolution/Brussels Initiative, the production estimates of Côte d'Ivoire have been partly based on satellite imagery in

collaboration with the European Commission-Joint Research Centre (JRC), the United States Geological Survey and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire Embargo Cell and Force Licorne with their monthly observations (helicopter and ground). On the specific request of the United Nations Group of Experts, the Chair of the Working Group of Diamond Experts joined a reconnaissance mission to investigate indications of increased production. During the course of 2009, the World Diamond Council trained staff to take digital photographs of all rough diamond exports in order to depict their origin, pending the production of footprints by the Working Group.

Artisanal/alluvial production: a crucial issue for the Kimberley Process

22. The Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production (WGAAP) aims to promote more effective internal controls on the production and trade of alluvial diamonds. This will ensure that only diamonds produced and traded in accordance with national legislation and KPCS standards are exported and polished locally. Artisanal diamond producers and miners are constantly being confronted with significant developmental challenges that are an obstacle to the effective implementation of the KPCS on the ground.

23. As a follow-up, in 2009, the Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production analysed the progress achieved under the action plan by the artisanal/alluvial countries, with discussions held on the issues linked to diamonds for development, and encouraged the producing countries through the relevant entities to promote national policy and debate legislation reforms in order to contribute to poverty reduction, improvement of social conditions in the diamond artisanal/alluvial community and the development of the region where the diamonds are mined.

Civil society: different voices at the table

24. The KP continues to maintain its tripartite nature through the constant engagement and involvements of Governments, industry, civil society and the World Diamond Council with the KP Working Group Chairs. To reflect the true nature of this relationship, civil society organizations are involved in the annual reporting process at the national level and make proposals on various means of KPCS implementation. Civil society has also taken up researching a proposal on the scope and structure of data collection in cutting/polishing centres. Global Witness is leading the survey on this initiative. The World Diamond Council joined forces with civil society in calling on Governments to renew and strengthen their commitment to the Kimberley Process. Civil society organizations introduced a proposal to amend the basic KPCS document and certain other KP documents with a view to clarifying the relationship between human rights and KPCS implementation. The Working Group on Monitoring will pursue the examination of those proposals.

Cooperation with international organizations

25. The Kimberley Process recognizes that cooperation with the United Nations is paramount and is committed to facilitating the timely sharing of information whenever possible. An administrative decision on sharing information with the

United Nations was taken with a view to establishing the procedures through which the Working Groups may share KPCS information with United Nations groups of experts and other bodies within the United Nations system dealing with KPCS-related issues. The technical assistance coordinator has been engaging with various organizations such the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United States Agency for International Development and the World Bank.

Future challenges

26. The Kimberley Process has made significant strides in the fulfilment of its mandate. However, it still faces daunting challenges. In this regard, continued efforts by the Governments, working groups, industry and civil society are necessary to maintain and strengthen the system through implementation. The KP hopes to continue providing technical assistance to current and new Participants, and to determine what analyses are worth doing and in what new directions overall analysis should move. The KPCS also hopes to assess data quality and compile a best practices document on KPCS data submission and to deal with any new data variables that may be required within the KPCS and build useful historical time series.

27. KP Participants have occasionally been confronted with the appearance of fraudulent KP certificates. This in itself poses a threat and a challenge for the KP. However, the KP Chair and the Working Group on Monitoring have served as points of coordination between Participants and provided support for exchange of information and identification of fraudulent certificates thus far. The KP has outlined measures that would enhance the detection and identification of fraudulent certificates for all Participants.

28. Increases in Internet sales and postal shipments have become issues of concern, as it has proved difficult to track and reconcile rough diamond shipments via the Internet or postal service. KP certificates are thus not being received by customs through these transactions. Internet and postal sales will adversely impact the quality of statistics of Participants and their trading partners.

29. Israel, the Vice-Chair for 2009, will succeed Namibia as KP Chair, with effect from 1 January 2010, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo will serve as KP Vice-Chair during 2010.

Attachment I

Communiqué of the Kimberley Process plenary session, 5 November 2009, Swakopmund, Namibia

1. The seventh annual plenary session of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) was held at Swakopmund, Namibia, from 2 to 5 November 2009. It was attended by 37 Participants. The World Diamond Council delegation and civil society attended the plenary as observers. The non-participating Governments of Egypt, Swaziland, Kenya and Mozambique, which are desirous of joining KPCS as Participants, were also present.

2. The total number of Participants in the KP now stands at 49, representing 75 countries (including 27 members of the European Union represented by the European Commission). The plenary noted that the Participation Committee (PC) had discussed the status of KPCS outreach to countries desirous of joining the KPCS, namely, Algeria, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Egypt, Gabon, Kenya, Kuwait, Mali, Mozambique, the Niger, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, Swaziland, Tunisia and Uganda, and agreed to continue its efforts to encourage these countries to join the KPCS. The Participation Committee also discussed, in particular, the status of the applications of Kenya and Swaziland.

3. The plenary noted, as informed by the Chair of the Working Group on Statistics that the Trade and Kimberley Process Certificate Counts Statistics for the first quarter of 2009 have been submitted by all the Participants.

4. The plenary noted that the Participation Committee has requested the KP Chair to request a report from the Chairs of other KPCS Working Groups on their engagement with the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in assisting that country in developing a plan of action to implement KP minimum standards. The Participation Committee for its part has committed to providing all possible assistance, within the KP mandate, to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in developing this plan of action and, eventually, to fully reintegrating the country into the KPCS.

5. The plenary noted that a sub-group of the Participation Committee has made enquiries about the difficulties facing potential applicants. The responses have been summarized in the form of a report in order to provide a basis for further action. The report requests the KP Chair to take the three steps suggested therein to encourage resolution of the problems identified in the report.

6. The plenary welcomed submission of annual reports on KPCS implementation by all 49 Participants, in full compliance with KPCS requirements, and encouraged the Participants to actively contribute to the annual reporting process as the main comprehensive and regular source of information on KPCS implementation.

7. The plenary supported the efforts of the Working Group on Monitoring to strengthen import confirmation requirements and examine the compliance of cross-border Internet sales with KPCS requirements, and took note of the creation of a team of technical experts mandated to research these issues. The plenary notes that further discussions are required regarding the involvement of civil society organizations and the diamond industry in the annual reporting process at national level, with a view to reflecting the KP tripartite structure at the Participants level.

8. The plenary considered reports of review visits to a number of diamond producing countries (Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia and Sierra Leone) as well as trading centres (the European Community and Turkey) conducted in 2009 and welcomed the commitment of those countries to continue to open their certification systems to reviews and improvements.

9. The plenary noted plans to conduct review visits to Bangladesh, Belarus, Canada, India, Namibia, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States of America, and thanked Botswana and Lesotho for extending invitations for KP review visits.

10. The plenary adopted an Administrative Decision on Cooperation pertaining to KP implementation and enforcement in order to enhance KP capacity and provide guidance to national authorities on addressing specific enforcement issues such as fraudulent certificates, shipments of suspicious origin and exchange of information in cases of infringements.

11. The plenary took note of continued monitoring of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire in light of the reports of the United Nations Group of Experts and Working Group on Monitoring satellite imagery, and noted with concern indications of increasing diamond mining activity in northern Côte d'Ivoire and the continuing infiltration of such production into the legitimate trade in diamonds. The Working Group on Monitoring discussed further collaboration with the United Nations Group of Experts under Security Council resolution 1893 (2009), including prospects for a KP visit to Côte d'Ivoire, and liaised with representatives of Côte d'Ivoire in response to their report to plenary and their request to the KP to assist in preparations for future certification. The plenary took note of plans for the Working Group on Monitoring and the Working Group of Diamonds Experts to further collaborate towards enhancing implementation of vigilance requirements, making use of the Working Group of Diamonds Experts footprint of Ivorian diamonds, in order to protect the legitimate diamond trade.

12. The plenary agreed that further efforts should be made to strengthen KPCS implementation in West Africa and adopted a decision on the strengthening of the internal controls of Guinea and assessment of that country's production capacity. The plenary welcomed the commitment of Guinea to cooperate with the Working Group on Monitoring and the Working Group of Diamonds Experts in this effort, and also appreciated the commitment of Liberia to hosting a regional meeting to foster regional cooperation. The plenary appreciated the continued efforts of Ghana to strengthen internal controls and prevent infiltration of illicit Ivorian diamonds, and mandated the Working Group on Monitoring and the Working Group of Diamonds Experts to enter into dialogue with Ghana, with a view to revising the arrangements applicable to its exports.

13. The plenary adopted an Administrative Decision on the state of compliance with the minimum requirements of the KPCS in Zimbabwe, also adopting a joint workplan for implementing the recommendations of the review mission to Zimbabwe, which was conducted from 30 June to 4 July 2009. The review mission had found "credible indications of significant non-compliance with the minimum requirements of the KPCS" by Zimbabwe.

14. The plenary welcomed the commitment of Zimbabwe to urgently begin implementation of the joint workplan and called upon Participants to support this

plan, including the provision of technical assistance. The plenary recalled that, parallel to actions aiming at ensuring compliance with KPCS implementation in Zimbabwe, Participants are required to intensify regional cooperation as well as to apply vigilance measures (using the KP guidance and the footprint of Marange diamonds) to contain illicit trade of Marange diamonds. The plenary requested the KP Chair to further monitor and support implementation of those measures.

15. The plenary took note of ongoing discussions in the Working Group on Monitoring on a revised proposal from civil society on the subject of human rights in the diamond sector.

16. The plenary approved the application of Australia for membership in the Working Group on Monitoring. The plenary acknowledged the applications of Zimbabwe and Mexico for membership in the Working Group on Statistics.

17. The plenary noted that all Participants had submitted the required statistical data for 2008. All statistics for the second quarter/first half of 2009 for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Congo are available. These data will be processed in the new KP rough diamond statistics website after 9 November 2009. Only two Participants had submitted incomplete statistical data for the second quarter and first half of 2009, Indonesia (trade/KP certificate counts) and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (production).

18. The plenary noted that the Working Group on Statistics had discussed issues having to do with the low response rate to the annual statistical analyses. For 2008 statistics, the response rate was 64.6 per cent (17 Participants have yet to respond). The Group brainstormed on processes for handling future annual statistical analyses and agreed that the subject needs to be discussed further within the Working Group on Statistics. Although there is no procedure in place to require responses from Participants, it is nevertheless important for the integrity of the data and the overall process, as well as the work of the Working Group on Statistics, for Participants to take the time to review the analyses and answer any questions or observations raised by the reviewer.

19. The plenary noted that the Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production (WGAAP) analysed the progress achieved under the action plan by the artisanal alluvial diamond producing countries and shared information on the impact of the global financial crisis and economic recession, namely, the economic and social consequences and their impacts on internal controls.

20. The plenary noted discussions by the Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production on the link between diamonds and development. The Working Group, in its discussions, encouraged diamond producing countries to promote debate on the subject, as well as to draft policies and enact legislative reforms in order to ensure that diamonds contribute towards poverty reduction, socio-economic upliftment, and development of the places where diamonds are being mined. A translation into French of the results of the Egmont Institute study on artisanal diamond mining was presented, and a follow-up study, focusing on Angola and Liberia (and neighbouring countries), was presented to the group.

21. The plenary noted the World Bank's offer to extend two types of assistance: (a) one type through the Communities and Small-scale Mining (CASM) network; and the other through World Bank projects providing financial and technical assistance to KP Participants.

22. The plenary took note of the footprint work conducted by the Working Group of Diamonds Experts in respect of Ghana, Guinea and the Marange diamond fields in Zimbabwe. The Working Group presented an enhanced statistical analysis methodology based on the comparison of the production and export footprint for West African diamond producing countries, to be incorporated in the work of the Working Group on Statistics.

23. The plenary was also informed of the progress made in amending the Explanatory Notes of the relevant Harmonized System (HS)-codes. Work on the Valuation Data Matrix is progressing; however, the financial crisis is negatively impacting this work, owing to increased price volatility.

24. The plenary adopted important changes to the terms of reference of the Working Group of Diamonds Experts, incorporating the mandate received through Security Council resolution 1893 (2009) on Côte d'Ivoire to coordinate research on improving the diamond footprint of Côte d'Ivoire. In order to accomplish this important task, the plenary adopted the creation of a scientific Subgroup on Characterization and Identification of Rough Diamonds, operating under the Working Group of Diamonds Experts. The plenary also welcomed the Democratic Republic of the Congo as a new member of the Working Group. The plenary has acknowledged that Ghana has expressed interest in joining the Working Group.

25. The Committee on Rules and Procedures completed the Administrative Decisions on "Participation of observers in the work of the Kimberley Process" and "Sharing information with the United Nations". These documents were endorsed by the plenary.

26. The Committee on Rules and Procedures recognized the importance of continuing the work of articulating and improving the Kimberley Process rules. This will strengthen the effectiveness of the Kimberley Process. The Committee will hold discussions to set the future work agenda and move forward on consideration of a document on the hierarchy of the documents adopted by the Kimberley Process.

27. The plenary approved the application of India for membership in the Committee on Rules and Procedures.

28. The plenary reaffirmed the importance of the tripartite nature of the Kimberley Process, and recognized that all Participants and observers must have free and unfettered access to and be assured of participation in all the plenary and intersessional meetings, as well as activities on the margins of the meetings.

29. The plenary thanked Namibia for hosting this plenary session and expressed appreciation for the hospitality extended to the delegates.

30. The plenary welcomed Namibia as the incoming Chair of the Participation Committee for 2010.

31. The plenary welcomed the election of Israel as the new Chair for the year 2010, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo as the Vice-Chair for 2010.

Attachment II

List of Kimberley Process Participants as at 5 November 2009

States and regional economic integration organizations that have met the minimum requirements of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme

1. Angola
2. Armenia
3. Australia
4. Bangladesh
5. Belarus
6. Botswana
7. Brazil
8. Canada
9. Central African Republic
10. China
11. Congo (Democratic Republic of the)
12. Côte d'Ivoire[a]
13. Croatia
14. European Community
15. Ghana
16. Guinea
17. Guyana
18. India
19. Indonesia
20. Israel
21. Japan
22. Korea (Republic of)
23. Lao People's Democratic Republic
24. Lebanon
25. Lesotho
26. Liberia
27. Malaysia
28. Mauritius
29. Mexico
30. Namibia
31. New Zealand
32. Norway
33. Russian Federation
34. Republic of the Congo
35. Sierra Leone
36. Singapore
37. South Africa
38. Sri Lanka
39. Switzerland
40. Tanzania (United Republic of)
41. Thailand
42. Togo
43. Turkey
44. Ukraine
45. United Arab Emirates
46. United States of America
47. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[b]
48. Viet Nam
49. Zimbabwe

Note: The rough diamond-trading entity of Taipei, China, has also met the minimum requirements of the KPCS.

[a] Côte d'Ivoire is currently under United Nations sanctions and is not trading in rough diamonds.

[b] The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has voluntarily suspended exports and imports of rough diamonds until further notice.

Attachment III

Composition of the Kimberley Process Secretariat and KP Working Groups as at 5 November 2009

(a) Chair and Secretariat (Namibia)

Bernhard M. Esau (Chairman, 2009)

Kennedy Hamutenya

Cecilie Mbundu

Shangelao Ndadi

Violette Mureko

Vicky Dan

Edison Tjikune

(b) Subsidiary bodies

I. Working Group on Monitoring

Chairman: Stéphane Chardon (European Community)

Assistant: Israel

Members: Australia, Botswana, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Community, India, Israel, Russian Federation, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, World Diamond Council, Global Witness and Partnership Africa Canada

II. Working Group on Statistics

Chairman: Kelly Phou (United States of America)

Assistant: Botswana

Members: Angola, Canada, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Community, India, Israel, Mexico, Russian Federation, South Africa, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Zimbabwe, World Diamond Council, Partnership Africa Canada and Global Witness

III. Working Group of Diamond Experts (Technical Working Group)

Chairman: Mark Van Bockstael (World Diamond Council)

Assistant: South Africa

Members: Angola, Australia, Botswana, Canada, China, European Community, India, Israel, Russian Federation, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, World Diamond Council

IV. Participation Committee

Chairman: Anil Mukim (India)

Members: Angola, Botswana, Canada, China, European Community, Israel, Russian Federation, South Africa, United States of America, World Diamond Council, Partnership Africa Canada and Global Witness

V. Committee on Rules and Procedures

Chairman: Andrey Kutepov (Russian Federation)

Members: Angola, Botswana, Canada, China, European Community, India, Israel, Russian Federation, South Africa, Switzerland, United States of America, World Diamond Council, Partnership Africa Canada and Global Witness

VI. Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production

Chairman: Paulo Mvika (Angola)

Regional Coordinators: Sierra Leone (West Africa), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Central and Southern Africa), Brazil (Latin America)

Members and observers: Brazil, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Guyana, Namibia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania (United Republic of), Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe, European Community, Russian Federation, World Diamond Council, Partnership Africa Canada and Global Witness